Advertisements \$1 per square, for 3 weeks-25 ets, per s. for each cont

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."-Washington. er programment and anticome to the region of the programment of the second of the seco

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

GETTEETEG, PA. TUEEDAY, AUGUET 16, 1331.

WODDO FIFTO

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid within the year. }

# 40 DY W HE B.

TIS TIME ENOUGH. Way should the tears unbidden start, To those dark eyes of thine, While thus I press thy throbbing heart In fervent love to mine ! What sudden thought of doubt or fear

O'ereasts thy smiling brow! If Memory wakes the silent tear, Oh! bid it slumber now!

No thorns should strew the rosy chain That links us thus in bliss; The world has hours enough for pain, We will not yield it this. Then wipe those falling gents away, And dream no more of sorrow, We'll give to joy this fleeting day,

When years have furrowed deep with care This thoughtless brow of mine-Have silver'd, o'er my flowing hair,

Though storms may cloud the morrow.

And paled that cheek of thine-If ruthless age, in pain or wo Thy cup of life should steep-When every hope has fled below, "Twill then be time to weep.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Woman - A crabbed acquaintance of our's has just repeated to us, "frailty, thy name is woman." We are trying to get him to call with us on a beautiful lady of our acquaintance. He is a scholar, a wit, and a gentleman, and yet dares to repeat that villainous lie in our hearing. Alas for him! we fear that he is past redemption. We cannot conceive why the fair sex have been so often vilified. We declare it is unjust, and we enlist ourselves in their delence, notwithstanding that Virgil has said, "woman, always various and changeable," and Shakspeare, "frailty, thy name is woman."

Woman is not more variable than man. Her constancy has stood the test of fire, and blood, and torment, in thousands of instances; and shall she be called fickle? We verily believe, that woman's love, woman's friendship, are infinitely more pure than man's. She will follow her lover through weal and wo-through evil report and good report-through poverty, through sorrow, and misery, and death. She will love him, in his sin, and his glory, and she will bind him the closer to her heart as he falls the lower. Will man | tumn of your being-and whatever may do so? No; let but the breath of evil report dim the brightness of the pure name of that being whom he loves, let her sin but once, and he will forsake her forever. Will HE love her under abuse and ill treatment? But suppose that she coquet, and trifle with the affections of the worthy; has she not been taught by example? How many hearts have broken and bled to death. when forsaken by man? How many women have given their whole affections away, and poured out their whole heart upon a lover, and then been forsaken? How often have attentions been offered to gratify vanity, and to please pride? How often! alas! who shall answer the question?

But women are accused, by sensible men, of being vapid-nonsensical-no talkers, or at least talkers of nothing. Indeed, it may be so; but what is the cause? Who are those who affect the society of women-of the young and beautiful among us? What kind of beings are they? Of what can muey talk -what do rney know? Nothing: they can utter only nonsense and nothings; and on what else can a lady talk with them? The characteristic conversation and intelligence of a woman, unmarried particularly, depends on the persons with whom she is conversant .-She must talk as they talk, or not at all. An Englishman has said, that an Englishman of ton is the least intelligent animal on earth-and it holds good erto white trowsers. The shower behere too. Conversation turns upon ing over, and the umbrellas closed and what?-scandal, dress, goods, voyages haid at their backs on the roof of the and nothings; and yet you blame the coach, our young friends by winks and womer. Nonsense-let a man who is nods determined to remove all further intelligent converse with ladies, and we muisance by slipping the countryman's stake our word for it, they will prefer | umbrella gently from the couch to the his company to that of the vapid and wider expanse of road below. Having

much as the men-neither is it so hurt- hearly lost sight of, they suddenly turnful; and if they do, it is only because ed round and observed to their neighthe men like it. Give them men of bor that his umbrella had dropped off, country, seemed to demand. I cannot become worthy of them.

than could a seal-a Pope, a crooked, -go on," replaced himself in his for- da put on paper at the time. I have that he was like a rearing from He The society of Washington must be little note of interrogation, aware, as mer seat without the slightest portray- not the slightest recollection or any had heard that the lady of a foreign the best judges of whom it ought to

ety of woman is the only way to polish | not pick it up?" "Why lawk, Geinthe mind and manners of man. Our men (says he) when I comes to look at eternal craving for money, our wor- it. I see as how it was one of your's, shipping of business, our calculating, | and thought as how may hap you might grasping nature-what would it all like to run after it yourselves." make of us, were it not for woman?-For ourselves, we would not lose her company for the world. We find that it exalts our nature, and raises our spirits, to see and converse with her, and drink the music of her voice.

#### SUNSET.

Who is there who has ever looked up to the "golden gates of the resplendent West"-and beheld them arrayed in all their magnificence, and watched the beautiful departure of the God of day, and has not felt himself lifted from earth to heaven, and his feelings spiritualized by the contemplation of the scene? The glories of sunset can be seen and enjoyed in their greatest fullness only in the country. The winds are now hushed among the foliage-the birds of heaven have ceased their warbling-the voice of the laborer is no longer heard-silence hangs like a canopy upon the scene. At such a season, go walk abroad in the country-carry along with you no book to aid your reflections-go alone or with a friendlet your heart be open to the influence of the scene-let its home-felt delights rise up unrepressed-resign yourself frely and entirely to the emotions of your own bosom-and if you have not been too far corrupted and contaminated by intercourse with the world, you will return a better, happier, and a holier man.

#### ELEGANT EXTRACT.

a season when the eye becomes dim. and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the | These articles, as far as they relate to human head its prophetic snows. It is | this subject, bear on their face the evithe season of life to which the Autumn is the most analogous; and which it becomes, and much it would profit you. my elder brethren, to mark the instructions which the season brings. The spring and summer of your days are gone, and with them not only joys they them. You have entered upon the auhave been the profusion of your spring, or the warm temperament of your summer, there is yet a season of stillness or solitude, which the beneficence of Heaven affords vou, in which you may meditate upon the past and future, and repose yourself for the mighty change which you are soon to undergo.

"It is now you may understand the magnificent language of Heaven-it mingles its voice with that of Revelation-it summons you in these hours, when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to that evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And while the shadowy valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that love which can conduct to those green pastures and those still waters, where there is an eternal spring for the children of God."

Hodge and the Umbrella .- On one of the late stormy days accompanied with heavy showers of rain, a sturdy countryman was sitting on the roof of a coach between two dandyish young fellows. His physical strength enabled him to keep his umbrella suspended under those of his less powerful companions, who were much annoved by the drip descending betwixt the nape of their necks and the collars of their coats, as well as from a deluge which soon took all the shine out of their hiththus far prospered, and allowed the hor-But they talk scandal? Not half as ses to proceed till the umbrella was the fable of the fox and your grapes :- now mutilated, but once comfortable ables on that subject, it will require [ever might be the consequence.] mannerly scoundrel, whose talents at the driver to pull up, and at the same | meet your own wishes. I have now on- pressed a hope that our families would mine such matters. The power of the the present time, would not save him time produced some tremulous sensa- ly to add that in making the statements have been willing to invite Mrs. Eaton Administration could not change the from a kicking for his impudence, a tions on the nervous systems of his half- of these conversations, I have relied not to their large parties, to give the ap- opinion of the community, even if it

sonal defects : are these good authority? | equal sang froid soon observed, "why For ourselves, we hold that the soci- friend! where is your umbrella, did you

#### Mr. Berrien's Address. [CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Ingham to Col. Johnson.

New-Hore, July 13th, 1831.

DEAR Str:-I have received a copy of your letter of the 30th ult. to Mr. Berrien and myself, forwarded by him from Washington, relating to an allegation made in the newspapers, that Gen. Jackson had required, through a member of Congress, of Messrs. Branch, Berrien, and myself, that our families should associate with Mrs. Eaton. I had also noticed the publication in the Telegraph to which you refer, and another of the same import in a N. York paper of an earlier date, and supposing it probable, in the existing state of the public mind, that the discussion would take such a range as to involve all the parties to that transaction in the necessity of making explanations, I had commenced the preparation of copies of a statement of the conversation which you have referred to; as well that between you and me, as that between Gen. Jackson and myself on the same

subject, intending, as soon as they could be completed, to send one to him and another to yourself. Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately wrote you a note, expressing an intention to wait for the further comparison of our recollections before I made any determination as to the disposition of my statement. But two articles in the Globe of "There is an eventide in human life; the 11th .ult. which you have no doubt seen, reached me before my letter was mailed, and arrested its progress.dence of having been authorized by Gen. Jackson and yourself, and leave me no choice as to the publication of my statement. The article which I your remonstrance against a publication of what you deemed then a confidential conversation, with the authority alleged by the Globe to publish your denial of the statement alluded to; at least, without a previous interchange of re-

> continuance in office would depend upon the consent of my family to visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their large parties, I considered at the time, though tion as wounding to my feelings, and had determined to resign my office even after von informed me that Gen. Jackson had changed his ground, from which I was only dissuaded by the earnest remonstrances of the friends I con-

collections between all the parties con-

you in the opinion that there ever was

an obligation of secrecy imposed on me,

or those associated with me, to be im-

plied from the friendly character of the

conversation referred to. The commu-

nication made to me by you that my

sulted, who urged among other considerations, that although my personal respect for the President might be impaired, my services in the Department were for the country, and while it was faithfully served, I could not be unfaithful to the Administration. A proposition any thing rather than imposing an obligation of friendly confidence. But I find an additional reason for the publication growing out of your letter; its

apparent disagreement with my statement, and its admonitory suggestions, could not fail, whenever the whole matter shall be brought out, which is inevitable in the present state of the public mind, to expose me to the imputation of having shrunk from doing what duty to my own character, if not to the

sense for their associates, and they will and was lying on the road far behind; therefore accord in your desire that no he immediately jumped down in pur- publication shall be made, any more But who have those been, who have suit of his protector, and ran after the than I can in the views of the obliquprofessed themselves the enemies of lost treasure with the speed of a racer. Tion of secrecy which you have sugges-

other gentlemen, as a means of removing the alleged difficulties, other than that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties. I cannot but persuade myself that my statement will call to mind matters which may have escaped your recollection, and satisfy your judgment that, whatever may have been the nature of your instructions, I could not have understood them differently from what I I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, S. D. INGHAM. Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. On Wednesday, the 27th of January,

MR. INGHAM'S Statement, a copy of which was enclosed in his letter to Col. Jourson. 1830, Col. Johnson of Kentucky, waited on me in the Treasury Department, and after some preliminary conversation, in which he expressed his great regret that my family, and that of Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, did not visit Mrs. Eaton, he said that it had been a subject of great excitement with the President, who had come to the determination of having harmony in his Cabinet by some accommodation of this matter. He, Col. Johnson, was the friend of us all, and had now come at the request of the President to see whether any thing could be done: who thought that when our Ladies gave parties they ought to invite Mrs. Eaton, and as they had never returned her call, if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way the President would be satisfied, but unless something was done of this nasupposed to have been authorized by ture, he had no doubt, indeed he knew, you, shows that you have also taken a that the President was resolved to have different view of this matter since your | harmony, and would probably remove his shame, and his degradation; and knew, but many of the friends who gave letter to me before referred to was writ- Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. ten. I could not otherwise reconcile I replied to Col. Johnson, that in all matters of official business, or having any connection therewith, I considered myself bound to maintain an open. frank, and harmonious intercourse with the gentlemen I was associated with. That the President had a right to expect the exertion of my best faculties, cerned. I do not, however, concur with | and the employment of my time, in the public service. As to the family of Mr. Eaton, I felt an obligation on me not to say any thing to aggravate the difficulties which he labored under, but to observe total silence and neutrality in relation to the reports about his wife, and to inculcate the same course to my family, and if any other representations had been made to the President they were false. Having prescribed to mynot so intended by you, as in its nature | self this rule, and always acted upon it offensive to me It could not, therefore, I had done all that the President had a carry with it the confidential obligation | right to expect. That the society of which belongs to the usual intercourse | Washington was liberally organized; of friendship. I regarded the proposi- there was but one circle, into which every person of respectable character disposed to be social was readily admitted, without reference to the circumstance of birth, fortune, or station, which operated in many other places. That we had no right to exert official nower to regulate its social intercourse. That Mrs. Eaton had never been received by the society here, and it did not become us to force her upon it; that my family had therefore not associated with her, and that they had done so with my approbation, and that the Presthus disposed of could be regarded as ident ought not, for the sake of his own character, to interfere in such matters. But if he chose to exert his power to force my family to visit, he was interfering with that which belonged to me,

man who could not enjoy the pure pleas drowned fellow-travellers. He quickly merely on the indelible impressions pearance of an ostensible intercourse, could be properly used to control the sure of the society of women, any more regained the roof, and with "all's right | made on my memory, but on memoran- adding that he was so much excited relations of disposite life in any case.

fact or circumstance alleged by Gen. Jackson or yourself, as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less hostility to, or a conspiracy against Maj. Eaton on the part of Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, or myself, or of any want of harmony in the Cabinet other than the simple and isolated fact, that our families did not visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their parties. Nor have I any note or recollection of any proposition made by you to me individually, or jointly with the

MO: 42° such men always are, of their own per- | ance of dismay. His companions with | note of your having adverted to any | minister had joined in the conspiracy against Mrs. Eaton, and he had sworn that he would send her and her husband home, if he could not put an end to such doings. I replied that it could hardly be possible that the President contemplated such a step. Col. J. replied that he did; and again remarked that it seemed to be useless for him to see Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien. I told him that each of us had taken our course upon our own views of propriety, without concert; and that he ought not to consider me as answering for any but myself. He then proposed that I should meet him at Mr. Branch's, and invite Mr. Berrien, that evening, at 7 o'clock; which was agreed to. Col. J. came to my house about 6, and we went up to Mr. Berrien's, having first sent for Mr. Branch. On our way to Mr. Berrien's Col. J. remarked that the President had informed him that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform us, in the presence of Dr. Ely, of his determination; and if we did not agree to comply with his wishes, he would expect us to send in our resignations. Upon our arrival at Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. renewed the subject, in the presence of him and Gov. Branch, and repeated substantially, though, I thought, rather more qualifiedly, what he had said to me. He did not go so much into detail, nor do I recollect whether he mentioned the President's remarks as to the lady above mentioned and Dr. Ely -those gentlemen will better recollect. Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien replied, as unequivocally as I had done, that they would never consent to have the social relations of their families controlled by any power whatever, than their own. Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, went the same evening to a party at Col. Towson's, where a report was current that we were to be removed forthwith, of which I had no doubt at the time. The next morning Col. J. came to my house, and said that he ought perhaps to have been more frank last evening, and have told us positively, that the President had finally determined on our removal from office, unless we agreed at once that our families. should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties; and that he had made up his mind to designate Mr. Dickins to take charge of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Kendall to take charge of the Navy Department, and would find an Attorney General somewhere. I observed that my course was fixed, and could not be changed for all the offices in the President's gift; and it made no more difference to me than to any other person, whom the President designated to take my place. In the evening of the same day Col. J. called again and informed me that hehad just been with the President, who had drawn up a paper explanatory of what he had intended and expected of us; that some of his Tennessee friends had been with him for several hours; that his passion had subsided, and that he had entirely changed his ground :-He would not insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton; he only wished us to assist in putting down the slanders against her; that he believed her innocent, and he thought our families ought to do what they could to sustain her, if they could not visit her; and that he wished to see me the next day. Col. J. added that the President had been exceedingly excited for several days, but was now perfectly calm and mild. The next day I waited on the President, and opened the subject by stating that Col. Johnson had informed me that he wished to see me; to which he assented, and went into a long argument to show how innocent a woman Mrs. Eaton was, and how much she had been persecuted, and mentioned the names of a number of ladies who had been active in this persecution, and that the lady of a foreign minister was also one of the conand no human power should regulate spirators; adding that he would send the social intercourse of my family, by | her and her husband home, and teach means of official or any other power him and his master that the wife of a which I could resist. If I could sub- i member of his cabinet was not to be mit to such control I should be unwor- thus treated; that Mrs. E. was as pure thy of my station, and would despise | and chaste as Mrs. Donelson's infant myself. That it was eminently due to | daughter, but there was a combination the character of the President to have here among a number of ladies, not It known that he did not interfere in those of the Heads of Departments, to such matters, and the course we had drive her out of society, and her huspursued was preservative of his honor band out of office; but he would be cut and political standing. I had taken into inch pieces on the rack, before he my ground on matura reflection, as to | would suffer him or his wifato be injuwomen; who have those been, who In the interim our dandy friends gave ted. I would prefer, however, to ac- | what was due to my friends, and to the | red by the le ville calumnies; that he have engaged in this cowardly warfare coachee 5s, to drive on ; but they were company the publication with that of Administration, without any prejudice was resolved to have harmony in his of meanness and shallowness? Who much surprised to find that when the your letter of the 30th air, but not have against Major Ration or his wife, and cabinet, and it wished us to join in putbut men who might have thought upon countryman had nearly regained his ing received any introction of your bulg determined not to change it, what theg down the Sanders against Mrs. Heton, I observed to the President Pope and Swift-who, after triffing defence from the pitiless storm, ne only some deliberation to determine what is | Col. J. said that he had became quest-, that I had never conditioned it incumwith, and gaining the effections of two looked down, and glancing back at the most proper to be done in this particuse ed by the President to have a contrast, bent on me to invest just the characters. accomplished ladies, not only were too betting couch, he turned round, and lar. I can assure you that this deter- tion with the Secretary of the Navy and I ter of Mrs. Eaton: John a service did cowardly to marry them, but mean and with redon led speed soon was able to minution will be exclusively governed the Attorney General also; but, from hot, in my jud gment, come within the pitiful enough to publish libels upon exert his stemorian lungs with that per- by a desire to do what, under all cir- what I had said, he supposed it would becope of my dathes to the government; the whole sex. Swift—a gro-s, un- sussiveness of language which induced | cumstances, may appear most likely to be of no axail. The President had ex-(it belonged to society alone to deter-

## ORNER-MARKETENO.

MITTHERE will be a Camp-Meeting A held on the Land of Mr. Brinkerhoff, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Tumpike, to commence on the 12th day of August inst, under the direction of the Rev. WM HAMILTON, P. E. of the Carlisle District. All well disposed persons are invited to attend.

We would hereby forewarn all persons from selling Beer, Cakes, or Spirituous Liquors within 3 miles of the Camp Ground-the limits prescribed by Law.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

### MOTHITA

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER. late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELI HORNER, Executor.

Aug 2.

NOW'S THE TENE:

One Prize of \$30.000, THE OF LO,000, 4 of 5,000, and 10 of 1,000 !

THE SIXTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE BRAWN ON

Saturday the 13th of Aug. 60 Number Lottery-9 Drawn Ballots SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 | 51 10,000 5,000 1,000 640 1479 500 300 11475

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5, Other Shares in proportion. FOR SALE AT

CLARESON'S. Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 15, 29 24 1 6 43 50 38

#### To my Creditors.

PAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed the Fourth Monday of August just, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper-ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 2.

### To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 22d of August inst , for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Get-

JOHN CAREY. Aug. 2.

M. U. ULARECON HAS JUST RECEIVED. A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORT-

MENT/OFMARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a Mouse-trap to an Juril. HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CER.IR BURRE, CETE ELECTED, Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS, With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31.

# BELLETT.

TOIVIOU CEIMS THIS SPRENCE!

D.INTER O' ZIEGLER.

事業AVE just returned from the Ci-I ties, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, that to be surpassed by my compaising every arti le in their line. They doem it unpecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or

Having received a double portion of custom to what they articipated, they I assure the Public they have come to ! the determination NOT TO BE UN-DERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Slore of

CELCEROOED CED CHINA, GLASS, & OTEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality. beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person-forthat our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of-I.OOK AND LEAP.

Vincespania RECHIVES ON THE SERVE

VALUABLE

理理人工 世多世名工世 ANDER MODELLE.

N virtue of the last will and testa-ment of GEORGE GUISSELment of GEORGE GEISSEL-MAN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 3d day of September next, on the premises, the

BEVALVACOR or Real Estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, about one mile west of Petersburg (Littles-town), on the Great Road leading from York to Frederick, contain-

187 Acres of Land.

The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two-story and commodious two-story
LOC PLOUSE,
Log Barn, with Sheds atttached thereto, Spring-house, with a

pure and never-failing spring near the house; also, a one-story Log Dwelling house, and Building for a Distillery, a small Log Barn, a Spring-house, with a pure and neverfailing spring, convenient to the last mentioned dwelling-house; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other choice Fruit Trees. About 60 acres of this land are covered with thriving Timber, and from 18 to 20 acres of exceilent Meadow-the residue is anable land, divided into suitable fields, under good fencing, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The newly laid out road leading from Emmittsburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) passes through this land. In addition to this advantage, it offers a very eligible situation for a Distillery or Tanyard, or both. Persons who wish to view the above described property previous to the day of sale, may have it shown to them by applying to STEPHEN KING, who is now in possession of the same.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock. A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made

DANIEL GEISSELMAN, JOHN BAUMGARTNER, Executors of George Gensselman, dee'd.

July 26, 1831. (FThe "York Gazette" will insert the above till sale, and charge this office.

### BOU SALL

ILL be Offered for Sale, at Pub-lic Vendue, on Saturday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY, Late the Estate of John Sternens,

ceased, known by the name of the Bermudian-creek Woollen

Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 21 miles south of Peters burg, (York Springs ) The improvements are a two-story

Brick House, two other Tenant houses, with Stables, a Bink Barn, stone under and log above. Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring house, and Fountain-Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees

The Factory-house is a 2-story Stone Building.

3 8 about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house

convenient. This Stream is good and

standing. There are

#### 语语诗 多心脏的短

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About Do Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will soft well to divide, as the Great Road fr in Carliste to Oxford runs through said term The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,

Surviving Exercy John Stepans, ou de

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April Bexts

#### LEEUE STOELS

FRAIR Subscriber respectfully in-I forms his Friends and the Public. that he has just returned from the Caties of Philadelphia and Baltimore. with an FXTLNSIVE and

Lutively New Flock of 4:4343435.

which he is now opening at the house of the Lie John M'Coviughy, Usq. direseal, situate on the south-west cornot of the Centre Square in Getts and consisting of a General Assorting at all

DET GOODS GROVEREEN.

graens werder rates,

### Locking-Glasses. & Reduors.

(FOR PARTHELIANS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A person I appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods. and Dinger Assortment, win he an indisconcid for them to purchase. "Look before you lean arepsilonThe Public's buning servant,

SAMUEL FARNESTOCK.

Sheriff's Sales.

N pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of Jugust next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Courthouse in the borough of Gertysburg, the following REJL ESTATE, viz.

A Lot of Ground, Situate in the borough of Gettysburg. adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known

on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are creeted Two 2 story Brick

Bwelling-houses, fronting on Baltimore-street, and Two 2 Story Brick BACK BUILDINGS; Two 2 story Brick

Dwelling-houses, froming on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Scized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Beisel.

> ALSO, A Tract of Land.

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickley and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Dwelling-house, double Log Barn, and other Out Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Bond.

#### ALSO, A Lot of Woodland.

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Borngartner, Jacob Eckenrode and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less. Serzed and taken in execution as the Estate of John Eckenrode.

All the Interest of William Nickell in a Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Muntoeff, John Collins and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story

Log Dwelling-house, 图题 Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. Nickell. ALSO.

All the Interest of Benjamin M Creary in A Tract of Land,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bell, Jacob Taughmbaugh and others, containing 380 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, Dwelling-house, Log Kitchen, double Log Barn. Log Stable, two Orchards, and a well of water. - Also,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township. Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 3 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, Log Stable, with a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Benjamin  $M^*Cruny_*$ 

ALSO, All the Interest of Schustian Heaffer, Sen. In a Half Lot of Ground,

In Abbotistown, Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lots of Joseph Barling and others, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 17, on which are erected a one-story

Dwelling-house, Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Schastian Helffer. Sen.

 $MSO_{\star}$ Two Lots of Ground.

Simate in Heidlersleing, Exione township. Adams county, and known on the

general plan of said Town by Nos 6+ and 7, on which are crected atwestern | In 47 pers P. Korn r. And Stone Dwelling-house. Fill and one story Log Stop Seiz-And then in execution as the Estate | Joseph Research George Germa Aigulant

### A Lot of Ground.

Situate in the borough of Government Ad my county transaction And the where and known on the general plan of said flown by No. 171, on which are क्षेत्र हर हर ही चारता लग्ना कार्या

Frame Rough-cast Shop. Seized and taken in execution as the Testate of therest Lanoise't'ex-AVM S. COBEAN, Sto J. Sheria", Office, G. "5-7 burgal dis Me

J. B. D. W. N. D. Strate Court Miller Car

WEET STATES THE VEST STATES In all its various branches—and at as I

low a rate as any order man in the street of the State. He is thankful for past favors. and respectfully solicits a continuance t of the sunce. pro. ... from a distance vill to!

thankfully received, and attended to a will prompiness. Gettysmus, Sept. 14.

MASH will be like and Cotton Red sy-Joseph L Kram. a le baras a cas onice.

Elizabeth Hammacher, (by her next friend, James Robeson,)

Samuel Hammacher. ALIAS SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to SAMUEL HAMMACHER.

TOU are hereby commanded, as J you were before commanded, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of Angust next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Elizabeth, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth, your Wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony, agreeably to the act of General Assembly in such case made

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettys- } burg, July 12, 1831. 5

HENRY STOUFFER,

Charles Bonner, John Bonner. William Bonner, John Black, (son of Jane Black, late Jane Bonner, deceased.) William Kincade, and Hannah, his wife, (tate Hannah Bonner) John Toland, and Elizabeth, his wife, Robert Bonner, Francis Bonner; also the children of Martha M Millen, late deceased, viz William M Millen, Susan M-Millen, John M. Millen, and James Ross M Millen, the grandson of said Martha M Millen, and son of James Ross M Millen, deceased; and the children of Mexander Bonner, deceased, viz. Amanda & John Alexander Bonner.

777HE above named parties, and all a others interested, will take notice, that I will execute this Writ on Tuesday the 9th day of August next, by holding an INQUEST on the premises, viz. a Tract of Land. situate in Latimore township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Bonner, Geo. Myers and others, containing about 115 Acres-to ascertain whether the same can be divided to and among the different parties, according to their just proportions-and if so, to divide the same accordingly. But if the same cannot be divided, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the same undivided, according to law.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's-Office, Gettys- ? burg, July 19, 1831. S



BACLE EQTL.

PHILIP HE. IST.

ESPECTFULLY informs his old Informs his old Informs and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. Gilbert, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended hy an attentive Hostler. Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

GRAND JURY.

Gettysburg, April 10.

Augrs. Term-1801. Strolog .- J. v. Cosat, John N. Croft. Typene-But for Sugar, Win Samer.

Go tystory-Day e Lawer, Joan F. Mac-W. allen-Hugh Williamy, John Kline.

House the - Tens Herbershift. Trans. -- Jac 5 B Table

In the Peter Line from a server of Winners of A.

Memoripe-sham Was as of C. Welliam Commerce Merchall Brown No. No. 12 1. 1 More from Performance Merchall St. 1 Heart on - to out to

GUNDAL BURN. Lhon, There William C. N. Com.

Carriery to accurate with 2 the sy-Secretary of the Charles of the Secretary of the Secretar

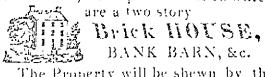
Grand Comment Comment Books - The State of States Bridge

## Valuable Property FOR. SALE.

ア買うHE FARM, formerly the Proper-🏂 - tv of Col. Richard Brows, situate in Straban township. Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

#### 330 ACRES.

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which



The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. Tor the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. MPHERSON, Gettysburg. March 15.

### Notice is hereby Given,

7 30 all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the remaining assets due and payable to the respective Creditors of THOMAS BON-NER, deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Philip Heagy, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 13th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the Creditors of said deceased are desired to present their

claims. J. B. McPHERSON, J. M. STEVENSON, THOS. C. MILLER, ]

July 12.



THEREAS the Hon. John Reed, 🔻 🖁 Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL Sheffer and WM. M'Clein, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on

Monday the 22d day of August next-Notice is hereby Given To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the

said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done -and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Juil of the said County

of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 12th day of

July, A. D. 1831. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. [July 12.]

#### bonge largness OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,

IN THE UNITED STATES. 777HE cierical and lay delegates ap-्री pointed by the different District Sands, are requested to assemble at Frederick, M.J. on the 30th day, and List Sanday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to trait at business of vital importance to the Church, actisors beether will be chegefully received, it are information of their intention, to be present, be giv-

en to the subscriber DAVID F. SCHLEFER. Serifore, of the La S. in In U. S.

# FERRISC SALE.

MN pursuance of the Order of the D. Oir hard Court of Adams County, Will be English Piller Site on Simple to the training in the ment of the train the premases.

### A LOT OF GEORGE

Commence of the state of the st We have  $T_{ij}$  to the first of the two particles of the second transformation of the second transfor

#### A Lost of Errorad.

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Warry war - the Fill related M. Si the first Care of the offer 3 Side. P. M. Mathe . State . Meret. an el will in official at Indones of sale maio known is WM. NICKELLAND.

Betheen the

JOAN B. CLIMK COX.

3. TBLANKS of A shies, fursale allis Street Constitutes

WARREST NEW YORK BREEKING A COTT

# LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Shellield, at New-York. London dates have been received to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th of July, from which we make the following extracts:

The question of Belgium is not yet settled. Prince Leopold has signified his acceptance of the Throne, in the event of the consent of the Belgian Congress to the 18 articles drawn up at the Conference of the "Five Powers" in London, and submitted to them.— These articles have been under discussion at Brussels, and the opposition to them is very considerable. Some popular commotions have also taken place It is thought, however, they will be adonted by a small majority.

After a debate of three days' duration, carried on with unusual vehemence and a great display of talent, the Reform Bill passed the British House of Commons on the 6th July on its second reading, by a majority of 136there being 367 votes in its favor, and 231 against it. The bill was to be considered in Committee on the 12th.

The Ordnance, Army and Navy estimates had been introduced in the House of Commons, and it is worthy of remark, that their amount does not exceed that of the peace establishment.-On the subject of the squadron fitting out at Portsmouth under Admiral Codrington. Sir James Graham, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, declared in the House, that it had no belligerent object in view, and in the relation to the hire of transports by the government, which had created so much speculation in London, it appears that they are intended for sanitary purposes. The prospect of a joint interference of England and France in the affairs of Poland, seems thus to have entirely vanished, and judging from the observations occasionally elicited in debate from the members of the British cabinet, we should say that, however they may aim to direct the course of events in Europe by negociation, there is a determination on their part to avoid a recourse to arms.

Letters received in London on 6th of July, from various parts of the Continent, are full of remarks on the formidable military attitude of Austria and Prussia, which, on the most moderate calculation, amounts together to about 400,000 men. all armed and equipped. ready to take the field immediately.-What the policy of the Foreign Cabinets is, a short time must develope .-Some of the English journalists from this augur an approaching convulsion. AMERICAN CLAIMS on FRANCE ADJUSTED.

Our readers will recollect, that under Napoleon's ridiculous Berlin and Mi-Ian Decrees, several vessels, the property of subjects of the United States, were seized by the French and burnt, or condemned as prizes, between the years 1806 and 1812. For these outrages the American government, through Mr. Warden, its Consul-General in France, demanded reparation of the French government, but notwithstanding the energetic perseverance of Mr. Warden, Napoleon protracted the negotiation until his downfall. The application was renewed on the accession of Louis XVIII, and continued to be pressed on the government of Charles  $\dot{ extbf{X}}$  and again renewed under that of Louis Phillippe. This long pending negotiation has at length been brought to a close. The French government has agreed to pay as an indemnity to the subjects of the United States, for their loss of property above mentioned, 25,-000,000 francs, exactly one million sterling. The original sum claimed was 60,000,000 francs- £2.4 10,000 sterling.

From the London Courier, July 5. The following letter has reached us from our correspondent at Warsaw .-It is stated in another letter, of which an extract has been shown to us, that the Poles have taken the important fortress of Bobruysck in Lithu mia, which served as a Russian depot for arms and

Warsaw, June 23 - The head quarters are at Watsian. The Russians have been at Plock, but they have again retreated from thence; this morning a

ammunitions :---

quantity of traops went through the Wolski Bezaika. It was restorder decided that a leve

en masse should be rused in the country, Warsawax repted, to give the Russian army in the kingdom a mortal

According to letters from Littuania. General Gieland has joined the insurgents, and has TOLY, I men under his orders; he leaves there 40.0 %, and returns here with the remainder.

Two regiments of Russian light cavalry have joined Gen Chlapowski's standard, and have already fought against the Russians.

It is said that the insurgents have driven 57 17 Russians into Gallicia, where by force they were obliged to lay down their arms, and that in consequence the Russian Ambassador has

Newspaper BROHIVE Grom - --

guarantee.

The Hungarians have memorialized the King to be allowed to assist the Poles in the recovery of their independence. This is important, as it shows the progress of liberal ideas,



# ADAMATATA SECALE

#### Gettysburg, Lugust 16.

IVe have devoted a considerable portion of our paper to-day, to the ex-official controversy. The letter of Mr. Ingham, the concluding part of which we have given, is the last article on the subject which has appeared. Col. Johnson will, no doubt, feel himself called upon to answer. If he does so, we shall feel ourselves in duty bound to give him a hearing.

If nothing worthy of publication in continuation of the controversy, should be received within a day or two, we shall give place in our next to Mr. Rush's letter-the publication of which has been requested by several of our subscribers.

Since the above paragraph was written, we have received Col. Johnson's reply. It is not very long; and we think it probable both articles can be given next week.

Awful Death .- A boy, aged 6 or 7 years met his death week before last, at Mr. Hughes' rolling-mill, in the most shocking manner.-He had came into the mill with his mother: and she had just turned from him to speak to one of the persons in the mill, when the lad, with the thoughtle-sness of childhood, placed his hand upon one of the rollers, which was going with great velocity. His arm was drawn in: and his body passed almost instantaneously through the narrow space between the rollers! But one shrick was heard by the agonized mother; and her child, one moment previous, in the full enjoyment of health and vivacity, was before her eyes a mangled and disfigured corpse! We would draw a veil over her agony-none but a parent can feel, in all their intensity, the pangs of such a distressing severance of the most tender tie of humanity.

Sudden Death.-During one of the exhibitions of what are termed the "Flying Horses," at Harbaugh's tavern, in the precincts of town, last week, an aged colored woman, named Dolly Thompson, who was witnessing the performance, dropped down, and in a few minutes expired!

Another Steam-boat Disaster !- The boiler of the steam-boat Union, was burst on the 28th ult. on her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville, near New Madrid-and three persons killed.

#### —-~5 🥱 @\*\*\*\*-CLAY TRIUMPHANT IN KENTUCKY.

Returns have already been received from different districts in Kentucky, which show that at least seven Clay members of Congress have been elected, out of twelve. The State Legislature will be decidedly National Republican-a considerable gain is already ascertained.

The Vice-President, (Mr. Calhoun.) has come out with his opinions upon the Nullification doctrine. We have not yet seen his communication.

A large and respectable meeting of the friends of Mr. CLAY was held in York on the 1st inst. at which Philip Smyser, Esq. presided; Martin Lhert and Mathew Wallace. Vice-Presidents; and James Anderson, Esq. and J. S. Futhey, Secretaries. The meeting strongly recommended Henry Clay for the next Presidency, addressed their fellow-cuizens on the subject, and appointed James S. Mitchell, Esq. Delegate to the National Republican Convention, to be held in Paltimore in December. They also formed the following ticket to be supported at the next election:

Sennter-James S. Matchell. Assembly-Damed Burkey, Wra, Notice,

Audrew Chrisen.

#### ------SIGNS!

The Louisville /Ky , Journal of the 23d ult. says-41 he steamboat Huron arrived in this city from New-Orleans on Wednesday. Among the passengers from Louisiana and Mississippi. there were arry-seres who, in the last Presidential canvass, had voted in favor of Gen. Jackson, sixiy two of them I is heard. have now deserted likeksom, and are in fivor of Henry Clay. Their names can be given, if the essary. Such signs as these may and make our opponents tremble 1°

A Clay meeting was lately called in Silem county, New-Jersey, and the call is signed by 400 names, embracing, among other converts from Jacksonism. the whole of the Delegation from that county to the State Legislature of last year! The New-Jersey Eagle says three hundred citizens of that county have abandoned the Jackson party.

DAVID WILLIAMS, the last surviving captor of Major Andre, has gone to join his brother patriots who

glory. His services to his country will always be remembered with gratitude, and his name will go down to posterity enrolled among the purest and noblest and most disinterested of men. As one whom gold could not corrupt, nor prospects of grandeur change. So long as patriotic virtue exists, so long will the names of Paulding, Van Wart and WILLIAMS be remembered.

WILLIAMS died at Livingstonville, Schoharie county, New-York, on Tuesday, the 2d August, and he was interred with military honors. He was born on the 21st October, 1754. Therefore at the time of his death he was aged 76 years 9 months and 12 days. 

Cholera Morbus - The Mayor of N. York has issued a proclamation requiring all vessels from any place in the Mediterranean Sea, and all vessels from any port in the Baltic, including the ports in Denmark, to anchor at the quarantine ground, and submit to the examination of the health officers.-This step has been taken to guard against the introduction of Cholera Mor-

The Slave Trade.—"It would be easy to prove." says Humboldt, "that the whole archipelago of the West Indies, which now comprise scarcely 2, 100,000 negroes and mulattoes, (free and slaves) received from 1670 to 1825, nearly five millions of Africans! In these revolting calculations on the consumption of the human species, we have not included the number of unfortunate slaves who have perished in the passage, or been thrown in the sea as damaged merchandize."

Coming out !- The Lancaster (Pa.) Herald, in the last number, holds the following language respecting the Pres-

"Having been among the earliest supporters of Jackson for the Presidenev, it is with no ordinary feelings of regret and mortification we find the high expectations we had formed of his civic worth and talents disappointed, and that, instead of the open and honest course we had anticipated would characterize his administration, disunion and intrigue has been the order of the day. Instead of the firm and fearless conduct we had expected as the result of his honest purpose and independent judgment, we find the councils of our country weak and distracted-instead of the confidence we supposed his energy and wisdom would inspire, nothing but distrust prevails."

Education .- Judge Hopkinson lately delivered an Address before a Society in Philadelphia, in which he urged upon parents the necessity of giving their children a good education, without reference to the inquiry whether they would be professional men, merchants. or mechanics; and especially admonished them to avoid acting upon that narrow and dangerous principle of false economy that considered the value of a child's time while he should be engaged in studies, and debarred him the privilege of education that he might help to amass a little wealth. He quoted as an eminent instance, the good practical collegiate education which the laboring father of DANIEL WEBSTER gave his son, by which means "the Boy of the woods became the Man of the nation."

### GHOSTS AND WITCHES.

The days of superstition have not yet passed away. Our late mails furnish two stories of a supernatural agency; one in Albany, and the other at Nashville, Tennessee. The Albany case is to this effect:-A female between sixteen and seventeen years of age, the daughter of a widow woman in moderate circumstances, has been afflicted with hysterical fits, at intervals, for the last eighteen months. A short time since, as she was preparing to go to bed, she heard several knocks upon the head-board of the bedstead, and insisted that some one was in the room under the bed, and it was not until a thorough search that she was satisfied to the contrary. She was not, however, much alarmed, and slept well that night, without further interruption. In the course of the cusping twenty-four hours. Sie ag in heard the knocks; she was removed to another room, but was still annoved at intervals for several days --Attempts were made by her friends to convince her that it was imaginary, or that the noise was produced by themsches, but the knocks soon became so frequent and distinct as to destroy this delasion, and the poor girl now yielded to all the terrors of extreme fright and alarm. It is said that the lalls into paroxyems and spasins as soon as the sound

The knocks are raid to distinct and loud into cions so heavy as to shake the bed, and so load as to be heard in the adjoining rooms, and when the windows are up, in the street and adjoining dwellings. They are not or has than three and revely less than five at any one thor. They are heard at irreguhr intervals during the day and night, remained that his Establishment in Persons in the room at the time, not! Gettysburg shall be conducted upon only hear them distinctly, but when the same principles. seated on the bed, or standing near it, feel the concussion .- . A gentleman who. with two or three neighbors sat up with her during Sunday night, says that he was standing at the head of the bed when it was heard on one occasion during the night, and that it was sudden | Gazette, wall neer the above to the amount

from the head board, and that it was in its nature, if not appalling, at least impossible to account for.

Experiments have been made, by changing her position on the bed, but without success. If the head be reversed, the knocking is heard in the new position. If laid on the floor, it is heard there, directly under her head, and is sufficiently loud to be heard in the room below.-If placed in a position against the ceiling, it is heard there.

The Albany Evening Journal attempts to explain the phenomenon thus: He says that the knocking was heard simultaneously with the spasms, and when the spasms came on, they bro't her teeth so violently in contact as to produce the noise that has been regarded as supernatural; but the Commercial Advertiser will not allow this statement to be satisfactory. He states that: "In the year 1805, a similar occur-

rence took place at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. Whenever the knocks were heard, a young woman who resided in the family, would go into hysterics. The young woman removed into another family, and the knocking was heard in that house. A vast number visited the house, heard the knocking, but we do not recollect whether the cause was ever found out; the writer of this note heard it repeatedly. There was a case very similar, and more extraordinary, in Hackensack, some 30 years ago. And who, moreover, does not recollect the case of that eminent servant of God, John Wesley, who, with his pious family, was so long afflicted with knockings which never could be explained .-"There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy."

And we add, who has not heard of the Cocklane ghost, that so completely confounded the judgment of Dr. Johnson? We admit that there are many accounts of supernatural visitations on record, well authenticated, and so far as the testimony goes, they bid defiance to human ingenuity to explain rationally; but it does not follow, that if all the circumstances were known, that the same difficulty would exist. We have reason to arrive at this conclusion, as the most remarkable phenomena, and apparently inexplicable, have ultimately been traced to natural causes.-U. S. Gazette.

Singular Death.-The Gardiner Me. Chronicle says-"We regret to learn, that a son of Rev. Thomas Dolloff, of Jay, aged about 20 years, died on Friday last, in consequence of having inhaled thro' his nostrils into his lungs a portion of the contents of a "puff ball," to check bleeding at the nose. He was a young man of excellent character and much promise."

A correspondent of the Boston Sentinel mentions the Hon. FISHER AMES among the great American Statesmen whose decease has taken place on the anniversary of our nation's independence. He died on the 4th July, 1808.

A young man of delicate constitution died in Philadelphia a few days since, in convulsions from a stroke of the sun. He had been a few days before on a trip in the country, and on a passage down the Schuylkill had exposed himself imprudently, which led to his untimely

#### Ballimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last, 5 50 | Oats, Wheat, 100 to 1 20 Whiskey, Corn, 63 to 65 | Plaister, 62 | Feathers. Rve.

RD II 55 BD. On Sunday the 7th inst. very suddenly.

Mrs. Martha Everitt, of Latimore township, aged about 93 years. On the 1th inst. Mr. Solomon Waggoner,

son of Mr. Peter Waggoner, of Franklin townshin. On the 1st inst, in Franklin county, Mr.

Wm. Thompson, brother to Mr. J. A. Thomp-

ests, of this borough, aged 44 years. Extensive Manufactory

PLATED WATER, GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE. (Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace

& Proctor, in Carliste.) 7] AKES this opportunity of inform-

ing the Public, that he has purchased the Larabishment of Miller L. Little, on East Middle-street, Gettreburge where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

#### FFTRED SYDDFREET Harness & Carriage Mountings. &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full sumply well always be loop on hand. It is well known, that at his Latellieb. in out in Cardisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Ci its; and he is de-

FFAll orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptiess.

Genysburg, Aug. 16. CThe Franklin Repository, Hagerstown

Torch Light. Fredericktown Herald, & York and powerful enough to throw his hand of \$2, and forward their bills to the Office.

#### TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars! THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE BRAWN ON

Saturday the 27th of Aug. 60 Number Lottery-9 Drawn Ballots. SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 | 35 10,000 51 2,500 51 1,502 51 1,000102 102 500 1479 400 300 11475 200 Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion. FOR SALE AT

CLABESON'S Gettysburg, Aug. 16.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 16, 56 6 12 40 35 13 23 36 23. 36. 59. a prize of \$300, Sold at Clarkson's, to a gentleman in Gettysburg.

#### ADLERED RESERVAN TO THE

#### Printing Business,

IS wanted at the Office of the "Adams Sentmel." None need apply, unless well recommended for moral character and industrious habits.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.



#### SADDLES & BRIDLES DOU CALD.

S I intend quitting the business of Saddling, I will offer at PUBLIC S I intend quitting the business of SALE, on Monday the 22d of this month, at my Shop in Baltimore-street, Get-

tysburg, a handsome assortment of Saddles and Bridles, HORSE-GEARS, &c. ALSO MY STOCK OF

> Saddlery, &c. LIREWISE SOME NEW

muriture, such as BUREAUS, TABLES and BEDSTEADS, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock -

A credit of six months will be given. DAVID LITTLE.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

### COACH & Harness-Making. (GETTYSBURG, Pa.)

DAVID LITTLE,

AKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well-established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make prompfly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as

Coaches, Barouches & Gigs, finished in the most substantial and elegant manner. HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner. Gettysburg, Pa. Aug 9.

KT The Carlisle Volunteer, Franklin Repository, and Hagerstown Torch-Light, will insert the above advi. to the amount of \$2 each, and charge this Office.

### TOOMUS TACTUS BOOKS.

Sexnay Schools desirous of forming and replenishing their Libraries, can obtain suitable Books for those purposes at the Adams county Depository. The following is a catalogue of some of the books recently received: Dictionary of the Bible by A. Alexander, D. D. Maicom's do. Dwight's do. of the New Testament, Bib. Antienties, - - lib. Studies. Cate chi-m on the Parables, Theological Class Book, Help to the Gospels, Do, to the Acts of the Apostles, Geography of the Pable, Swan's Letters on Missions, Observations upon the Poloponerus in 1829, Memoirs of Poysin. Persecuted Family, by R. Polleck,

Ev. Rambler, Father Clement. Saints Rost. Rise and Progress. Buster's Call, Youth & Library. Cabinet.

Parent's Monitor, Christian Father's Present, Jate of Latter.

The Trucke,

In therim,

Do. North, Die Tement.

Die Il champe

Do. Nession, Do. St. Paul.

Do. Brownid.

Do Lina,

Do. Mrs. Judson, Hyunn Burks of various binding, Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol. In connection with the above books, the

publications of the Am. S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository of tha

Adams county S. S. Union. N. B. Demands from a distance shall recrive punctual attendance.

Gettyslerg, Aug. 9.

receive. I regretted the difficulties t which Major Eaton labored under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conservation withhim on the subject, with a view to have our social relation defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done In that way. The course I had taken was, however, adopted with great care. ble, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I conside ered-the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other is: dividual, and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the cabinet; I had not seen the stightest symptom of sucha feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature I saw yo ground, therefore, to the least change on my part in this lespect. To which the President peptied, ber a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unkind feelings towards Maj Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton: He had been much excited, for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to aid him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and when invited she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baron Krudener's party. I remarked, that some injustice might be done to that lady on that occasion, although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of the Secretary of State, which, according to the m practice, she probably considered herself entitled to: I was present, and saw most of what happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appear ance of insult offered to Mrs. Eaton -He replied that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign minister before referred to and his wife home immediately. After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made

The public will now, I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts, of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this faculty, and expect to be believed, because I speak the truth.

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In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the hand-writing of the President was shown to me, the demal of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her holy office in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individuals -Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself. The nature of the transaction was such that it could not rave escaped the recollection of either. of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shewn, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he snould continue in omice prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumor. An inquiry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only not have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have become known to others. I would not myself have retained my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the President to have shewn this gaper to me, nor his belief that he did | inal purpose }

so p but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an Impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction, for the belief of intentional misrepresentation on my part.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing this testimony to the to save his feelings as much as possi- truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will'a bide the result.

> JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN Washington, July 32, 1831.

To the Editor of the U S. Telegraph. WASHINGTON, 23d July, 1831. Sin-In my companication to the

public, which appeared in the Nationa Intelligencersof this morning at menmoned that I had not beard from Mr Brauch, to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col Johnson's letter Thave now to state that, by the matt of this morn ingil received a letter from Mr. Branch dated the 20th instant, in which be

"You can very well imagine my surprise, on reading the Col's (Juhnson's) there from what you yourself the enced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."

I am, very respectfully, Sir, Your oh't serv't. JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the Editor of the Telegraph.

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Mr. Ingham has addressed a long letter to the President, the greatest portion of which is in answer to some remarks in the Globe. which he supposed to be authorised by Gen. lackson, but which the Ednor of that paper asserts the President was not privy to. We content ourselves will merely giving the coucliding paragraph of that portion of Mr. L's letter and his answer to the direct letter of the President. He says-

To the mind which has long been perverted by the workings of suspicion and passion, it is difficult to present the most clear and sober truths with effect: and I may not have satisfied you of the injustice of any of your suspicions I can therefore only add, that nothing was farther from my intention than to have had any difference with you, or any member of the Administration, on my retirement from the government er arguments or evidence will now produce a change in your opinions, or dispel the error which has so unhappily enveloped your short career in civil station, and so effectually blighted the fair prospects which attended your induction into office.

You will observe that I have confied my remarks almost exclusively to the effects: I have but touched the corrupting cause of all the diseases of your Administration. Nourished by a deplorable infutuation, its operations have heen most extensive and injurious Had I consented to bring my family within the sphere of its influence, I should have been among the chiefest of your favorites; but I would not thus consent to expose them, and therefore have, as it appears, experienced the effects of your secret and abiding hos-

I now take leave of your expose, and proceed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to. I cannot but regret to find the same apparent misapprehension of the nature and obsect of any letter of the 21st ult still existing, which had pervaded your previous proceedings on this subject, - The representations I made to you of the transactions of Maj. Eaton and others, was not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was distinctly disclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I deemed discreditable to the Government, and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessaly to enable you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily disclose the whole truth. The facts presented by me for your consideration, were, that Maj. Eaton and Mr. Randolph had resolved to assault me; that, for effecting their object, they occupied, as a rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the Treasury building, near which, as the head of the Department, I must necessarily pass in the discharge of my offi cial duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were in the company of Maj Eaton and Randolph, whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make the intended assault. I further stated, that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, beset my dwelling for two successive nights, indicating by words, actio and armament, hostile designs. All these matters were brought before you, believing that all who had in any manner aided or given countenance at the time to the designs of the principal,

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sive nights, till a late hour? If so, then is all have stated true to the letter. Lam sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the Government, to have a sewere scrutiny made to ascritain the truth of such allegations; and if found to be true, to know especially how it had happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confi dence should have dared to occupy the groms in the Treasury Department, it order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer, and to what extent, if at all, the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid or counrenance to so disgraceful an outrage knowledge were em odied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the Seat of Government, the only proment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spread ing before the public, the excuses and denials of a portion of the persons refer red to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce addrxional testimony. An examination might\_very possibly have implicated persons not before thought of, or resulted in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing among the officers of the Government, within the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence. I have only to add, that, when such a scrutiny shall be made, all I have alteged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no-right to do so, more than any other citizen I am not to expect, however, that eith- of the United States. You are respon- ened with the privation of the means of sible for the due execution of the laws of the District; and when these fail to with the addition of the penalties of the afford personal protection, I hope to be law, as a punishment for their generous as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I have a just ground for complaint, in your effort to transfer from yourself and your officer, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution, for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution. But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of

> but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than an assurance of protection. As no witness would be required to inculpate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance, that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning that I can imagine, unless intended for menace. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to any scrutiny before a tribunal of the district. It is stated by you, that "should any person he found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Departments, or elsewhere, you will fee!

Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their

rendezvous; whereby you might osten-

sibly inmeach my veracity, without con-

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thus calculated to do me injury, and to

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in your letter, and with deep regret feel

myself obliged to expose it, indubitable

evidence of a deplorable bias in your

minda As an apparent cause for the

embarrassment interposed, you have

made a gratuitous offer of your protec-

tion to me if I should engage in those

prosecutions. But not having sought

such protection, nor deemed it desira-

ble, it removes none of the difficulties

previously and subsequently thrown in

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tection for the witnesses who might

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ry in consequence of given testimony;

nallies of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service," and in the next paragraph you prejudge and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of War, and others" (alleged to have been charged by me) of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied as a rendezious, on the ground that hit was their duty to be there; and that any body else had a right to come there." If a free and untrammelled in-

vestigation had been gone into, as I re-

you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, & Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) "gave you the first information that you had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying, that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extrased of what was going on anterior to that date. The feelings which governed you on that occasion, may be understood, from the fact that you have justified Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between Maj. Eaton and invself, and said that, "If there was to be any more writing, it would be in RED INK!"

Your course, on this subject, is the The facts which then had come to my | more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be of your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils: who were in habits of daily intercourse and consu tation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes, authorized the belief, that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation. Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there were no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of the "penalties of the law." & dismission from office, against those who were armed in my defence. It should be observed, that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and vour judgment of acquittal, in the District of Columbia are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected an-"der your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your hands. Whoever has paid attention to state trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers I am. therefore, now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer. are threatsubsistence for their families, and some services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication as ex pressing a desire for a free, impartial, & untrammelled investigation of truth. before a tribunal of justice? It is any thing else-rather than this. If it, had been your sole intention, in writing this letter, to deter the scruting it purports to acquiesce in, it could not have been more effectually framed for its object ; for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would much rather suffer all the detriment arising from the imputation cast upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to risk their lives for mine

But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you securingly invited public attention to see "what proof (I) should be able to bring in support of the charges," you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. Instead of accepting my aid for the purposes of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty, and left nothing for me to do but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you allege that you have already made inquiries (secietly of course) and from the information thus received, declare my statements to be "unfounded in fact;" and not only denounce the evidence on which I relied as "vague and I lse," without having heard it, but to complete this course of proceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and feelings, you have even descended from your high station to offer me' a personal taunt. Such is the close of the last scene of the political relation between you and me.

You will perceive that I have calefully abstained from introducing into this discussion my matter to which you have not invited public attention in your letter of the 7th inst. and your document of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence and the charges therein made. I have therefore left a vist field wholly unexplored, all of which was fairly at my disposal, if I could have reconciled my leelings, even under such circumstances of inju-#v, to do any thing which might resem ble an aggressive controversy with the chief magistrate. Self-defence is, how-

rights, which, it is conceded in all communities, man has never submitted to the entire-control of society ; it is this, right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks. If I have usedit with what any one may consider as an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me; but having, from the heginning of my official connexion until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the faculties of my mind to the public ser vice, with no other view than to pro-

quested, I had determined to call upon | acter of the government, and, consequently, the fame of its chief officer. ] have not considered myself as laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict injuries by way of adjusting such a balance.

With the exception of station, the fore, I felt no restraint which would not be required in any other case, and, if station can be construed to confer priv-Heges of this nature, those who claim ordinary fact that you were well appris them ought to remember that the esstablished courtesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, whereever this correspondence may lead to. that it has been forced apon me in a manner which has left me no choice butto suffer the effects of your cruel injustire, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our official connexion has been maintained on my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained on your part. It commenced in suspicion, and continued under a brooding, our restrained hostility; was marked near its close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast of vour most devoted and most confidential friend, to assail my life, and, failing in this, it is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of bequest. I have the honor to be, respecifully, your obedient servant. S. D. INGHAM,

#### Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the shin Edward Quesnet, arri ved at New-York, Liverpool dates to the 28th have been received.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The affairs of Poland continue prosperous, but the great crisis of its fate is fast approaching. The main army, under Skryznecki, which has been since the battle of Ostrolenka at Praga, has, now refreshed and recruited by its stay, left its repose, and upon the 14th inst. again taken the field to act upon the offensive against the Russians This is. perhaps, the last time that these brave patriots will have occasion to tempt the fortunes of their country by seeking a battle, as it is said to be their determination never to return to their place of shelter, but as victors, or to bury themselves under its ruins

The Russian army is said to be as destitute and dispirited as the Poles are confident and well provided with all the necessaries of a campaign. It is even said that the Russians have alreadv made overtures for an accommodation which have been rejected with scorn. Upon the state of the warfare in the South, a Warsaw journal says-"We learn from good authority, that Gen. Chrzanowski has just gained a great advantage over Gen Rudiger, 2 miles from Zamosc: the details are not yet known." The cholera is unhappily making great ravages in Calliria and is said to have broken out at Hamburg. We must be prepared for decisive events within a short time in the neighborhood of Warsaw.

From the Landon Morning Herald of 27th. We received last night the Belgium papers of Saturday, and some preceding days .. They are entirely taken up with speculations upon Prince Leopuld's final intentions as to the acceptance of the throne of Belgium. It was believed in Brussels that His Royal Highness had at last given in his adhesion to the offer conte qui conte, with the perfect approbation of England and France, but under protest from the other menthers of the London Conference at London The schism thus introduced was reported to have led to the dissolution of the Conference uself, to the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, the Holy Alliance Minister of England, from the post of Secretary at War The Belgian Depunes, with the Prince's ultimatum, were fully expected at Brussels on Thursday or Friday last

We have reason to know that these gentlemen did not, in fact, leave London till late last night. It is certain, however, that they are the hearers of the Prince's final determination upon the point in issue. But whether his Royal Highness has enabled these messengers to proclaim independence and peace to their countrymen, or obliged them to summon, by all the calls of wounded national pride, to arms, is locked up, of course, as yet amongst the my steries of dislomary. The subsect appears to have been most anxiously canvassed in London during the last three days, for upon Friday the Commissioners and Lord Palmeiston were engaged with Prince Leopold for four hours. On Saturday the conferences of the Foreign Ministers upon the subjest did not terminate till midnicht:

Prince, and remained two hours with him Another meeting took place yesfeidav, and late last night the Deputies received their final answer, after which they set our immediately for Brussels We shall very soon learn the result.

Baussels, June 23 - Another extraordinary courier afrived from London at 5 o'clock vesterday afternoon; the desparches which he brought announced the retirement of Lord Palmersian more the public interest, and the char- I from the Department of Foreign AC

receive. I regretted the difficulties ! which Major Eaton labored under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relation defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volumteering one, and it had not been done in that way. The course I had taken was, however, adopted with great care. to save his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other individual, and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature. I saw no ground, therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the President replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unkind feelings towards Maj. Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton: He had been much excited, for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to aid him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and when invited she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baron Krudener's party. I remarked, that some injustice might be done to that lady on that occasion, although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice, she probably considered herself entitled to. I was present, and saw most of what happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult offered to Mrs. Euton .-He replied that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign minister before referred to and his wife home immediately. After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition for my remaining in office, and in which he expressed himself in terms of personal kindness towards me. I took my leave. He did not show me, or

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At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.

JNO, MACPHERSON BERRIEN. Washington, July 22, 1831.

To the Editor of the U.S. Telegraph. Washington, 23d July, 1831.

Sir-In my communication to the public, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, I mentioned that I had not heard from Mr. Branch, to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col Johnson's letter. I have now to state that, by the mail of this morning,I received a letter from Mr. Branch, dated the 20th instant, in which he

"You can very well imagine my surprise, on reading the Col.'s (Johnson's) letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."

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To the mind which has long been perverted by the workings of suspicion and passion, it is difficult to present the most clear and sober truths with effect; and I may not have satisfied you of the injustice of any of your suspicions. I can therefore only add, that nothing was farther from my intention than to have had any difference with you, or any member of the Administration, on my retirement from the government .-I am not to expect, however, that either arguments or evidence will now produce a change in your opinions, or dispel the error which has so unhappily enveloped your short career in civil station, and so effectually blighted the fair prospects which attended your induction into office.

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3. Were the officers who occupied those rooms present while they were so employed by Eaton and Randolph, or cither of them?

4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two successive nights, till a late hour?

If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascertain the truth of such allegations; and, if found to be true, to know especially how it had happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the Treasury Department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer, and to what extent, if at all, the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid or countenance to so disgraceful an outrage .--The facts which then had come to my knowledge were em odied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the Seat of Government, (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice. But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spreading before the public. the excuses and denials of a portion of the persons refer red to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional testimony. An examination might very possibly have implicated persons not before thought of, or resulted in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing among the officers of the Government, within the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence. I have only to add, that, when such a scrutiny shall be made, all I have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United States. You are responsible for the due execution of the laws of the District; and when these fail to afford personal protection, I hope to be as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I have a just ground for complaint, in your effort to transfer from yourself and your officer, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution, for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution. But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous; whereby you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice. I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gravitous offer of your protection to me if I should engage in those prosecutions. But not having sought such protection, nor deemed it desirable, it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witnesses who might hold offices at your disposal, from injury in consequence of given testimony; but this is given in a form which they

assurance of protection. As no witness would be required to inculpate himself by his own testim env. the condition annexed to your assurance, that "it must not be construct as affording imposity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold." could have no meaning that I can imagine, unless intended for menace. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to any scruting befor a tribonal of the distinct. It is stated by you, that "should any personbe found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincis of the Departments, or elsewhere, you will feel it to be your duty, in addition to the pemalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service;" a alin the next paragraph you prepaded and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acing Secretary of War, and others" (alleged to have been charged by me' of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were ! occupied as a rendezions, on the ground er of them, arm and lie in wait for the | that any body else had a right to come | faculties of my mind to the public ser there." If a free and untrammelled in- vice, with no other view than to pro-

will regard as a threat, rather than an

quested, I had determined to call upon you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, & Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) "gave you the first information that you had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying, that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date. The feelings which governed you on that occasion, may be under stood, from the fact that you have justi fied Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between Maj. Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in RED INK!" Your course, on this subject, is the

more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, masmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be of your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils; who were in habits of daily intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes, authorized the belief, that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation. Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there were no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of the "penalties of the law," & dismission from office, against those who were armed in my defence. I: should be observed, that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your judgment of acquittal, in the District of Columbia are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your hands. Whoever has paid attention to state trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers. I am, therefore, now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer, are threatened with the privation of the means of subsistence for their families, and some with the addition of the penalties of the law, as a punishment for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication as expressing a desire for a free, impartial. & untrammelled investigation of truth. before a tribunal of justice? It is any thing else rather than this. If it had been your sole intention, in writing this letter, to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in, it could not have been more effectually framed for its object; for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would much rather suffer all the detriment arising from the imputation east upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to risk their lives for mine

But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you seemingly invited public attention to see "what proof (I) should be able to bring in support of the charges," you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. Instead of accepting my aid for the purposes of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty. and left nothing for me to do but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you allege that you have already made inquiries (secretly of course) and from the information thus received, declare my statements to be "unfounded in fact;" and not only denounce the evidence on which I relied as "vague and I Ise," without having heard it, but to complete this course of proceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and feelings, you have even descended from your high station to offer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of the last scene of the political relation

You will perceive that I have care-

octacen you and me.

fully distanced from introducing men this discussion on matter to which you have not invited public attention in your letter of the 7th inst. and a our document of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence against the charges therein made. There therefore left as ast field wholly unexplaned, all of which was fairly at my disposal. if I could have recomilled nov proinces. even under such einemastances of impary, to do any thing which might resome ble an aggressive controversy with the chief magistraic. Seladefencers, however, one of those sacred reserved i

rights, which, it is conceded in addommonifies, in in his never submitted to the entire control of society; it is this right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks. If I have used it with what any one may consider as an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me; but having, from the he-

acter of the government, and, conse. quently, the fame of its chief officer, I have not considered myself as laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict injuries by way of adjusting such a balance.

With the exception of station, therefore, I felt no restraint which would not be required in any other case, and, if station can be construed to confer privileges of this nature, those who claim them ought to remember that the esstablished courtesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, whereever this correspondence may lead to, that it has been forced upon me in a manner which has left me no choice but to suffer the effects of your cruel injustice, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our official connexion has been maintained on my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained on your part. It commenced in suspicion, and continued under a brooding, but restrained hostility; was marked near its close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast of your most devoted and most confidential friend, to assail my life, and, failing in this, it is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of bequest. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Edward Quesnel, arrived at New-York, Liverpool dates to the 28th have been received.

RUSSIA AND POLAND. The affairs of Poland continue pros-

perous, but the great crisis of its fate is fast approaching. The main army, under Skryznecki, which has been since the battle of Ostrolenka at Praga, has, now refreshed and recruited by its stay, left its repose, and upon the 14th inst. again taken the field to act upon the offensive against the Russians. This is, perhaps, the last time that these brave patriots will have occasion to tempt the fortunes of their country by seeking a battle, as it is said to be their determination never to return to their place of shelter, but as victors, or to bury themselves under its ruins.

The Russian army is said to be as destitute and dispirited as the Poles are confident and well provided with all the necessaries of a campaign. It is even said that the Russians have already made overtures for an accommodation which have been rejected with scorn. Upon the state of the warfare in the South, a Warsaw journal says-"We learn from good authority, that Gen. Chrzanowski has just gained a great advantage over Gen. Rudiger, 2 miles from Zamosc: the details are not yet known." The cholera is unhappily making great ravages in Gallicia. and is said to have broken out at Hamburg. We must be prepared for decisive events within a short time in the

From the London Morning Herald of 27th.

neighborhood of Warsaw.

We received last night the Belgium papers of Saturday, and some preceding days. They are entirely taken up with speculations upon Prince Leopold's final intentions as to the acceptance of the throne of Belgium. It was believed in Brussels that His Royal Highness had at last given in his adhesion to the offer conte qui coute, with the perfect approbation of England and France, but under protest from the other members of the London Conference at London,-The schism thus introduced was reporand to have led to the dissolution of the Conference itself, to the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, the Holy Alliance Minister of England, from the post of Secretary at War. The Belgian Deputies, with the Prime's allimatum, were fully expected at Brussels on Thursday or Friday last

We have reason to know that these gentlemen did not, in fact, leave London till late last night. It is certain, however, that they are the bearers of the Prince's final determination again the point in issue. But whether his Royal Highwan has englished these messengers to proclaim independence and grace to their countrymen, or obliged Them to summon, by all the calls of wounded national pride, to arms, is looked up, of course, us set amongst the mysteries of diplomacy. The subject appears to have been most anxiously cansassed in Lordon during the last three das, for upon Friday the Commissioners and Lord Pulmerston were rusted with Prince Lempold for langhours. On Submost the conferences of the Porcian Missisters upon the cubjest did not terminate till midnight; after which they want in a body to the Prince, and remained two books with Tim. Another meeting make pione vesterday, and late last metr the Deputies received their feld answer, after which they so out immediately for Brussels. We shall very soon learn

Baussers, Jone 23 - Another extraginning of my official connexion until it cord have courier arrived from London that "it was their duty to be there; and a was dissolved by you, devoted air the fat 5 o'cook vesterday afternoon; the despa ches which he brought announcea the retirement of Lord Palmerston l vestigation had been gone into, as I re- more the public interest, and the char- i from the Department of Foreign Ac-